RELIGION A SOLACE

Dr. Talmage Speaks Comforting Words for the Righteous.

Discourse for Those Whose Live: Have Many Anxieties-All Is Well for the Believer - Trust Thoroughly in God.

(Copyright, 1901, by Louis Klopsch, N. Y. Washington, Feb. 3. There is a great solace in this discourse of Dr. Talmage for those whose lives have many anxieties; text Isaiah 3:10: "Say ye to the right cous that it shall be well with him." Here is a promise for people who are all right, but who will come an get it? How many, or, rather, how few, people do you know who are at right? If it were asked of any assem bly that those who were sinless should rise up, none would rise except imbe ciles and religious cranks. An ac cident happened near 60 centuries ago that started the human race in the wrong way, and we have not got over it. We know a great many splendid men and splendid women, but thes will tell you that they have not al ways done the right thing or thought the right thought. If it were any of your business, they could give you an inventory of frailties and mistakes and infelicities that would be astonishing Here, then, you say, is a Bible prom ise that goes a-begging: "Say ye to the righteous that it shall be well

with him." It is my delightful work to-day to show you that all the sons and daugh ters of Adam and Eve may appropri ate the benediction of my text if they will first do the right thing. Over here in the next street was a man who in great misfortune lost all he bad and was positively beggared, but a letter comes from some European city where the land records are kept announcing to him that a great fortune is his. Now he is as opulent as he was pauperized. Es doffs his rags and puts on respectable attire and moves into a home appropriate for a man of vast estate. His worldly cir cumstances were all wrong last year: they are all right this year. On the mext street is a man who was from perfect health prestrated, and he seemed to be sick unto death, but a skillful physician took correct diagnosis of his disease and by prompt and vigorous treatment restored him to his former vigor. As to his health he was all wrong before; now he is all right. In these two ways I illustrate my theme.

By sin we have all been morally bankrupted. Christ the Lord from Mis infinite riches pays our debts and emparadises us in His mercy. From His richest wardrobe He puts on us the clean robe of His righteousness and gives us a palace in the heavens when we are ready to go up and take ft. Now, as to our spiritual estate, we are all right. We were morally diseased, but Christ the physician, by a bath in the fountain of grace, cures us. Now, as to our spiritual health we are all right. That is the way we come to the righteousness spoken of in the text. It is a contributed rightecusness, a made-over righteousness. an imputed righteousness. The moment you get into right relations with Christ the Lord that moment you can appreciate the magnificent comfort of the text, and I defy you, in all this great book, from the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis to the last verse of the last chapter of Revelation, to find me a passage with higher and deeper and broader- and longer comfort than that of the text. which is as deep as the Atlantic ocean half way between the continents and high as the sun when the clock is striking 12 at noon. But I shall be swamped with the oceanic tides of this subject unless the Lord help me to keep a foothold. "Say to the righteous that it shall be well with him."

Bear in mind that but few people ean stand worldly success. Water is a good thing, but too much of it will drown. Fire is a good thing, but too much of it will destroy. Lightning is a good thing, but too much of it dazzles and blinds. Success is a good thing, but too much of it has overwhelmed many for this world and the mext. If it were best for us, we would all be millionaires, live in palaces like the Alhambra and be as personally attractive as Cleopatra appeared to Antony. But most of folks could not endure such superabundance, and it is absolutely necessary in order to keep them right that nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of one thousand should find life a struggle. It keeps them out of mischief. After Adam was ejected from the premises where by ten minutes of employment m day he could keep the garden and dress it the best thing that could happen to him was compulsion to work and fight. The ground that bloomed with spontaneous flowers and rustled with harvests that owed nothing to plow or hos became hostile, and bramble was substituted for rose, and the panther growled where before he fawned, and horn and fang and hoof became belligerent. That Edenic ejectment shows us as nothing else ever sould that idleness or only a few minutes of employment a day are doom and everthrow. Put it down among your blessings instead of your misfortunes that you have to work hard with brain or hand or foot or all three

of them. How many men do you know worth \$250,000 who are devout and conseerated and humble and generous and employing their means for the world's redemption? You could count them up on the fingers of your two hands. even if by accident or war you had lost one or two of your fingers. As to the realm of personal attractivemess, how many women radiant of countenance and graceful of form do | as a barefooted boy dabbled in the you know who are unaffected and nat- brook near my father's house. But I

MARK TWAIN'S LATEST.

the following werds: One of the Keenest Satires He Ever In The North American Review for yes, but they were told in good cause. Justice cannot do an unright thing, an February Mark Twain publishes one of We have been treacherous; but that was unfair thing, an ungenerous thing, an the keenest satires that ever came even only in order that real good might come unclean thing. It knows what it is from his pen. The article is one of the out of apparent evil. True, we have about. Give yourself no uneasiness; it most caustic reviews of the imperialist crushed a deceived and confiding peo- is all right." policy and tendencies of the administration that we have seen. Mr. Olemens have stamped out a just and intelligent could have handled it with the scathing takes as an allowing "The Person Sitting and well ordered republic; we have severity exhibited in the article from in Darkness." He charges President stabbed an ally in the back and slapped which we have quoted -Atlanta Jour-McKinley with playing the European the face of a guest; we have bought a nal. game, the Chamberlain game," and shadow from an enemy that hadn't it playing it backy. Of the president's to sell; we have robbed a trusting friend famous utterance about "criminal age of his land and his liberty; we have in-

gression," he says: be cutiived by the remembrance of no work under a flag which bandits have ing to allegations make in her petition act of his hat one-that he forgot it been accustomed to fear, not to follow; for divorce filed Wednesday morning in within the twelvementh, and its honor- we have debauched America's honor the superior court, was beaten by her sble gospel along with it." In the and blackened her face before the busband, Thomas C. Powell. At other pointon of the satirist the tenighted world; but each detail was for the best times her husband was extremely c'uel heathen for whose "good and goods" We know this. The head of every state to her, she charges, and she cites this we are making such exertions must be and soverignity in Christendom and 90 one instance as showing his treatment

eral of menaor and desply ploze before God, using their beauty for the betterment of the world and not for seldsh purposes? I only take the risk of asking the question and leave to you the risk of answering it. These things I say to show you that in order to have the promise of the text fulfilled in your case it is not necessary you have phenomenal worldly success. Notice also that God gives the righteous the power to extract good out of evil and by a divine chemistry to change the bitter into the sweet and the harmful into the beneficial. The promise that it shall be well with you does not imply that you are to be free from trouble. There is no escape from that. We all have family relations, and some of them will be making exit from this world, so that bereavement is the universal inheritance. So also is financial loss. The difference between the prospered and those not prospered is the difference in the amount they can afford to lose. The more wealth a man has the more he can lose, but one man can afford to lose a million dollars where another man cannot afford to lose one dollar. On larger or smaller scale all suffer financial loss. Amid the rapidity of the revolutions of the wheel of national and international finance monetary perplexity is as common as

day or night. So also misinterpretation and alander came to all who live active lives. Our actions, thoroughly honest and above board, may come under suspicion. Every courtroom at every term of court hears illustrations of the delusion of what is called circumstantial evidence. Innocent men are fined or imprisoned or electrocuted because of an unfortunate conjunction of events. What is true in courtrooms is true in all circles of domestic or social or political or official life. You have been misunderstood and misrepresented or will be misunderstood and misrepresented. Then how can my text be true? My explanation is this: The man without any divine grace in his heart finds in these troubles irritation and unbelief and melancholia and despair. A Christian man finds in them submission and enlarged views and divine support and reconsceration. Bereavement to the worldling brings bard thoughts of God and a resistance so violent it dares not fully express itself. Bereavement brings to the Christian the thought of heavenly reunion and a more complete laying hold of God, and a more tender appreciation of the divine presence, and deeper gratitude that we were permitted to have the departed one so long, and a more lively sympathy for the sorrows of others and another evi-

dence of God's love, for "whom the Lerd loveth he chasteneth." Financial loss, which I just now said is sure to come, never breaks up a men who has strong faith in God. In most eases it is a loss of surplus or it is the banishment of luxuries. Most of the wants of the prosperous classes are artificial wants. The late Mr. Armour of the \$60,000.000 estate pointed to one of his clerks on ordinary salary and said: "That man has a better appetite than I, sleeps better nights and get so frightened about that asthma enjoys life more than I do." Oh, the gigantic miseries of those who have too much! A man in Solomon's time expressed as philosophic and reasonable a wish as any man of those times or of our times. His name was Agur, and he offered a prayer that he might | never have a superabundance or a keep in this world as long as you deficit, crying out: "Give me neither poverty nor riches." On the one side | the heavenly call comes be glad to go. he had seen the awful struggle of the poor to get food and clothes and shelter and to educate their children, and put too much emphasis on "last" on the other side he had seen the gouty foot and the indigestion, and the insomnia, and the anxiety about and with mental faculties in full play large investments, and the threatened paresis often characteristic of those who are loaded up and loaded down with too many successes. Those people who are generally called the masses-that is, the most of folks-have the things absolutely necessary for saintly, prophetic, evangelistic, apostheir well being. They have no Mutolic, cherubic, seraphic, archangelic, rilloson their wall, nor a "Belshazzar's deific presence. Feast" in the dining room, nor a pair of \$3,000 sorrels at their doorway. But they have something which those superabundantly supplied seldom have. They have better health because, being compelled to walk, they get the necessary exercise, and, their diet being limited to plan food, they do not suffer from midnight salads and are not victimized by rare caterers. They retire for wholesome sleep at the very

who have over them an arch of sculptured granite in costliest necropolis or most historical abbey. The reason so many people are miserable is because they do not let well ehough alone. They are in one occupation and see its annoyances and so change to another occupation and find as many annoyances, if not mere. They live in one place and know its uncomfertable environments and move five miles hears it. He may halt a inte another place which has just as many limitations. Their investments yield them four per cent. and they sell out to make investments that will yield ten per cent. and lose all. Bettersettledown and stop fretting about

hour in which others are leaving their

homes for the dance or the card party.

They will sleep the last sleep just as

well in the plain graveyard as those

yourself and the world. Do any of us fully realise the fact that God gives us three things in unlimited supply, although no formula of prayer that I ever heard recognizes by the riverfull. Water by the lakeful. Water by the oceanful. Some for ablution, seme for slaking of thirst, some for baptistery, some for fountains and aquariums. I never appreciated what a wonderful thing water is until last summer I stood by the fountains before and around the emperor's palace at Peterhof, Russia. I had been familiar with this wonderful element of nature from childhood, having been born on the banks of the beautiful Raritan and

greed and Godliness." He concludes Christendom, including our congress by expouding the facts of the case in and our 50 state legislatures, are mem-

"They look doubtful, but in reality they are not. There have been lies; ple; we have turned against the weak! and the friendless who trusted us; we vited our clean young men to shoulder she could not tie her hu band's shoe to The memory of that fine saying will a discredited musket and do bandit's suit him, Mrs. Beaulah Powell, accord-

mever realised until last summer w. water sould do in play, or in strange eaprice, or beautification, or when climbing the ladder of the light, or when skillful workmen took hold of it to toss it, or whirl it, or shape it inte crowns, or hoist it into columns, or spring it into arches, or lift it into stars, or turn it into crescents, or build it into temples. You forget you ever saw the less glorious waters at Chataworth, England, or Versailles, France as you stand in the balcony of the palace overlooking the Finland gulf. bewildered and transported as you look at the one display called the Golden Stairway fountain. The water rolls down over 24 steps one foot high and 20 feet long. All of these 24 steps are covered with sheets of burnished gold Silver step of the water on stairs of gold! What a glee of liquids! Rolling dashing, foaming, enrapturing splendors! Chorus of floods! Poetry of waters! Doxology of torrents! But that which most impressed me there and elsewhere is the abundance of water the fact that there are so many waters that the continents can afford to throw them away into the sea, Hudsons and Ohios, Oregons and Amazons, Rhines and Danubes and Volgas, and so abundant that the earth can afford to have its oceans evaporate into the heavens Mediterraneans and Atlantics and Pacifics. How rich the earth is with wateral Best beverage of all the nations for after the richest banquet with the richest beverages everyone wants at least a sip of it-water, cool water God descended water!

With still more abundance is the air distributed. An earth full of it. A sky full of it. Swiftest and strongest eagle the infinite God could dispense so much of it. The golden candlestick set on the blue mantel of the heavens! So great that the Almighty is compared to as he went out. it, the psalmist crying out: "The Lord God is a sun." It is high time that w recognize in our liturgies and in our formulas of prayer the three most abundant blessings of the universe which come to all. Some scientists are now discussing

the opening of communication between our earth and the planet Mars. Experiments are being made, but they will not succeed. We cannot build a fire large enough to attract the attention of that world or lift a lens pewerful enough to see any response interstellar. We do not positively know that that world is occupied by living beings, or that if it is occupied communication with them would be desirable. It might not be so good a world as this, and thus communication with it would be debasing. But I rejoice to know that Heaven is in touch with other worlds, for their improvement and a depot for glorious arrivals. It is a thoroughfare between this world and that world and a coming and going perpetual. Going out o this world is as natural as coming into it, but the one is with pang and the other is with rapture if we are fitted for the uplifting process. It shall be well with you. Now, do not

that threatened pneumonia. The worst thing that fatal disease oan do is to usher you into coronation and enthronement. It shall be well with you. Take as good care of your health are permitted to stay and then when words." I would rather know what your words are now, in days of health -your words of kindness, your words of sympathy, your words of helpfulness, your words of prayer. So live that if you do not say a word during the last day of your life there will be no doubt here about the place of your destination. You will go right into

It shall be well with you. Mother, you will go right up into the possession of the babe that the scarlet fever or croup took out of your arms, a sorrow that still stings you, and you often say she would now be so many years old if she had lived. You will go into the presence of the old folks, for I hope you are of Christian ancestry, and you will find that they have no dimness of sight or halting gait that requires a staff, for they have taken a draught from the fountain of perpetual youth that springs from under the throne of God. Oh, the blissful companionship of Heaven in which you shall enter! It shall be well with you. I ring this bell of emancipation and triumph. I like the way the sexton rings the bell of the old country meeting house. I used to stand and admire him pulling the rope of that bell. He rings it a good while, so that every farmhouse within moment to take breath and give the sweet sounds time to stir up all the schoes of the hills. And when he is ald and not strong enough to pull the rope any more, then he sits and listens while his son rings the church bell. So my text seems a bell of invitation and victory. I began to ring it in the opening of this discourse. I hope to ring it as long as I live, and may those who come after us keep them-water, air and sunlight? Water on ringing it till those farthest off from God shall come into the great temple of Gospel comfort and all the weary put down their burdens at its altar and find that peace which the world can neither give nor take away. Three times more I ring it. It shall

be well! It shall be well! It shall be Not Dependable. Toscher-And why should we endeavor to rise by our own efforts? Johnnie Wiss-'Cause there's no teliin' when the alarm clock will go

wrong.-Baltimore American.

bers not only of the church, but also of the Blessings-of-Civilization trust. This world-girdling accumulation of trained morals, high principles and

Mark Twain could not have found a botter subject for satire and nobody

A Mean Monster.

The Atlanta Journal says: Because puzzlea by our "strange mixture of percent of every legislative body in of her. She also alleges intoxication. | closed the trade.

A FAMOUS STORY.

The Horse Swappers as Depicted in Georgia Scenes.

HOW BLOSSOM WAS FOOLED

When He Swapped Builet and Gave Three Dollars to Boot

for Another, Kit, the "Critter"

In the "Georgia Scenes" is the typical picture of horse swapping in the olden days, which may prove interest-

g to the present generation. It is the story of how Yellow Blossom bantered Peter Ketch and was properly caught. Yellow Blossom believed that he was just a "leetle bit" of the best man at a horse swap that "ever he had reached the kicking point in trod in shoe leather." After describ- good earnest. ing Bullet, Blossom's borse, and Kit, the "critter" owned by Peter Ketch, at some length, the story proceeds as follows:

"I tell you, man," proceeded Yellow Blessom, "he is the best live hors that ever trod the grit of Georgia Bob Smart knows the herse. Come here, Bob, and mount this horse and show Bullets motions." Here Bullet bristled up and looked as if he had been hunting Bob all day long and had just found lim. Bob sprang on his back. "Boocannot fly so high as not to have it in oc-ool" said Bob with a flattering noise the nostril or under the wing. And of the lips, and away went Bullet what affluence of sunlight! No one but as if in a quarter race with all his beau tics spread in handsome style.

"Now fetch him back," said Blossom Bullet turned and came in pretty much "Now, trot him by," Bu'let reduc-

d his tail to customary, sidled to the right and left fairly, and exhibited at least three varieties of trot in the short space of fifty yards.
"Make him pace." Bob commenced

twitching the bridle, and kicking at the same time. These inconsistent movements obviously and nost naturally di-concerted Bullet, for it was impossi ale for him to learn from the method whether he was to proceed or stand till. He started to trot and was to'd hat wouldn't do. He attempted a canter, and was checked again. He stoppei and was urged to go on. Bullet ow rushed into the wide field of ex periment, and struck out on a gait of his own that completely turned the tab'es on his rider and certainly deserved a patent. It seemed to have derived its elements from the jig, the minuet and the cotillion. If it was not s pace in it, no man would veno call it snything else; so it passed off to the satisfaction of the owner.

home again, and he walked as if money was staked on him. The stranger whose rame I afterwards learned was Peter Ketch, having examined Bullet to his heart's content, or that cough or that influenza or ordered his son Neddy to go and bring up Kit. Neddy soon appeared upon Kit a well formed sorrel of the middle -ize, and in good order. His tout ensembles threw Bullet entirely in the shade, though a glance was sufficient to as you can, have all the sanitary laws, satisfy any one that Bullet had the reided advantage of him in point of

'Walk him!' Bullet was now at

intellect. After a few bauters, Peter Ketch is queted:

ent on that hogshead at Kit's tail. tions by going home in disgust had not a traveler arrested him and brought him back; but Kit did not move.

"I tell you, gentlemen," continued Peter, "he's the seariest horse you ever aw. He ain't as gentle as Bullet, but he won't do any harm if you watch him. Shall I put him in a cart, gig or wagon for you, stranger? He will out the same caper there he does here. He's a monstrous menn horse.'

During all this time Blossom was ex mining him with the nicest scruting. Having examining his frame and limbs he now looked at his eyes. "He's got a curious look out of his

eyes," said Blossom. "Oh yes sir." said Peter. "just as ind a bat. Blind horses always have clear eyes. Make a motion at his eyes

f you please, sir." Blossom did so, and Kit threw up his head, rather as if something pricked him under the chin than as if fearing a blow. Blossom repeated the experiment, and Kit jerked back is consider able astonishment.

"Stone blind, you see, gentlemen, proceeded Peter, "but she's just as good to travel of a dark night as if she bad eyes."

"Blame your buttons," said Blossom, "if I like them eyes. "No," said Peter, "nor I either. rather have them made of dismonds, tut they'll do-if they don't show as much white as Bullet's.' "Well, said Blossom, "make a pass

at me." "No said Peter, "you made the banter; now make your pass." Well, I'm never afraid to price my

horse. You must give me \$25 to boot "Oh certainly, say \$50 and my sadd'e and bridle in. Here Neddy, my son, take daddy's horse." "Well," said Blossom, "I've made

my pass, now make yours." and therefore always tell a gentleman at | factories of South Carolina. once what I mean to do. You must give me \$10

Blossom swere absolutely, roundly and profanely that he never would vive

'Well," said Peter, "I didn't care about treding; but you cut such high shines, that I thought I'd like to back you out, and I've done it. Gentlemen, you see I've brought him to a hack " "Come old man." said Blossom, I've been joking with you. I begin

to think you do want to trade.

Therefore, give me \$5 and take Bullet.

I'd rather lose \$10 any time than not make a trade, though I hate to fling away a good herse..' "Well," said Peter, "I'll be as clever as you are. Just put the \$5 on Bullet's oack, and hand him over; it's a trade.' Blossom swore again, as roundly as pefore, that he would not give boot, and said he: "Bullet wouldn't hold \$5 on

his back, nohow. But as I bantered

you, if you say an even swap, here's at "I told you," said Perer, "I'd be as clever as you; therefore, here goes \$2 more, just for trade's sake. Give me

\$3 and it's a bargain."
Blossom repeated his former asserion, and here parties stood for a long time, and the bystanders; many were now collected, began to taunt both parties. After some time, however, it was pretty unanimously decided that the old man had backed Blossom out.

At length Blossom swore he "never would be backed out for \$3, after bantering a man," and accordingly they

"Now" said Blossom, as he handed Peter the \$3. "I am a man that, when he makes a bad trade, makes the most of it until he can make a better. I'm

for no rues and after claps.' "That's just my way," said Peter: "I never goes to law to mend my bar-

gains. "Ah, you're the kind of a boy I love to trade with. Here's your hoss, old man. Take the and saddle bridle off him, and I'll strip yours; but lift the blanket easy from Bullet's back, for he's a mighty tender backed hoss."

The old man removed the saddle, but the blank t stuck fast. He attempted to raise it, and Bullet bowed himself, switched his tail and gave signs of bit-

ing. "Don't hurt him, old man," said Blossom archly, "take it off easy. I am, perhaps, a leetle of the best man at a horse swap that ever catched a coon.' Peter continued to pull at the blank-

et more and more roughly, and Bullet became more and more cavortish, insomuch that when the blanket came off The removal of the blanket disclosed

a sore of Bullet's backbone that seem ed to have defied all medical skill. It m asured six full inches in length, and four in breadth, and bad as many features as Bullet had motions. My heart sickened at the right, and I felt that the brute who had been riding him in that situation deserved the hilter.

The prevailing feeling, however, was that of mirth The laugh becam; lond and general at the old man's ex pense, and rustic witticisms were liberally bestowed upon him and his late purchase. These Blossom continued to provoke by various remarks. He asked the old man if he thought Billet would let \$5 lie on his back. He declared most s riously that he had owned that horse three months, and had never d scovered before that he had a scre back, "or he never would have thought

of trading him, etc., ctc " The old man bore it a'l with the most philosophic composure. He evinced no assonishment at his late discovery, and made no replies, but his own son Neddy had not disciplined his feelings quite so well. His yes opened wider and wider. From the first to the last pull of the blanket, and when the whole sore burst upon his view, a-tonishment and fright seemed to contend for the mastery of his countenance. As the blanket disappeared he stuck his hand into his breeches pockets, heaved a deep sigh and lapsed into a profound reverie, from which he was only aroused by the cuts at his father. He bore them as long as he could; and when he could control himself no longer, he began, wi h a certain wildness of expression, which gave a peculiar interest to what he uttered: "His back's mighty bad off, but dod trot my soul if he's put it to daddy as bad as he thinks he has, for old Kit's blind and deef, I'll be dod trot if he sin's."

versation with Mr. Conger, the Ameri-"Yes, dod trot my soul if he ein't. You walk him and see if he ain't. His eyes don't look like it, but he'd just as leave go again the house with you, or in a ditch as anyhow. Now, you go try him." The laugh was now turned on Blossom, and many rushed to test the fidelity of the little boys report. A few experiments established its truth beyond controver y.

oughtn't to try and make people discontented with their things, Stranger, don't mind what the little boy says. If "Neddy take a couple of sticks and | you can only get K t rid of them little failings, you'll find him all sorts of a Ned made a tremendous rattling at | horse. You are a little the best man at which Bullet took fright, broke his a horse swap that ever I got hold of; bridle and dashed off in grand style, and | but don, t fool away Kit. Come, Neddy, would have stopped all further negotia | my son let's be moving; the stranger seems to be getting snappish.'

A Pathetic Story. in favor of the passage of the child labor bill by the State Senate on Thurs day Senator Marshall of Richland County related the following pathetic story: A policeman who knew that I was deeply interested in this child labor ques tion, came to me and said: "I want to tell you what I saw the other evening. I am instructed not to allow children to play ball under the electric lights for fear that they may break the shades. One night, as I was on my beat near the mill district, a lot of little boys were playing ball. I to'd them that they must stop. One of the little fellows made bold to speak to me. He said. We fellows work in the mill all day and if we do not play in the night we never will have a chance to play call. We are not like the other boys who can play in the day. Won't you please let us play on?" The kind hearted policeman said, "Well, if that is so, you can play on, but be careful not to break the lamp shades." He then said: Every child must have its playtime. In all well regulated schools of this day children are allowed to go out and play constantly. Their minds are diverted from their school books and, by this play, they are enabled to progress and improve in their studies. What a sad fact it is that little children are shut up in our mills from six in the morning to six in the evening, with no opportunity of going out to play nor even getting a breath of fresh air. I appeal to you as fathers who love your children to do unto these mill children as you would have your own chilcren done by. You may kill this bill and the fresh winds will blow from heaven the bright sunlight for you and I, and for your children and mine, I am for short talk in horse swap but not for the child who works in the

After More Islands The M: Kinley administration seems to have an inestiate appetite for territorial expansion, though the man at its head in his inaugural address solemnly warned his country to beware of the temptation of "Territorial aggression." Not satisfied with the acquisition of Porto Rico and Hawaii, the purchase of more than 1,000 islands on the other side of the world and schemes for virtual if not actual domination of Cuba, the 000 for real estate for terminal faciliimperialists are planning to get hold of the Danish West Indies. Negotiations for the purchase of these islands, begun some months ago but broken off by a change of ministry in Denmark, are said to have been roopened with the prospect of consummation. Germany is said to desire the Danish West Indies, but there is little evidence that she has made any great effort to secure them They are of little use to Denmark and if we are willing to pay her price for them we can have them. What next? —Atlanta Journal.

The Next Step.

The Seuth Carolina house of representatives by a vote of 66 to 32 killed the child labor bill to prohibit children under 12 years of age from working in cotton factories. This was about the vote in the general assembly of Georgia. It will now be in order, for the South Carolina house of representatives to pass a bill for the protection of "wild English and Mongolian pheasants."-Macon News

No Free Passes.

Mr. Stanland's bill to repeal the law against public officers riding on free passes on railroads was taken up in the Senate on Tuesday week.

Mr. Brice wanted to strik out the enacting words. He though the law should remain on the statute books. There may be occasional violations of the spirit of the law, but he did not believe the people wanted the law repealed. He thought the bill was generally regarded as a joke.

Mr Stan'ard, the author of the bill. said the statute had been on the books a loaded car jumped out of a freight for ten years and if any attempt had ever been made to enferce it he had never heard of it. He thought it a reflection upon every member of the legislature for the law to remain-it simply meant the people thought we could not be trusted. He did not believe any member could be influenced as to his vote by a little thing like a railroad pass. He reviewed the circum stances leading up to the enactment of the law and said it stood as a monument to the times when factional differences divided the people, and he wanted it wiped out, as we have buried

all our differences. The ayes and noes were called on the motion to strike out the enacting words and the bill was killed by a vote of 13 to 12, as follows:

Graydon, Gruber, Herndon, Moore, Sarratt. Sulliven-13 Nees-Aldrich, Appelt, Goodwin, Hay. Henderson, Ilderton, McDermott,

Sharpe, Stackhouse, Stanland, Waker the statute books.

Fearful Famine in China.

erable extent. Li Hung Chang in con-

To Purify Politics.

particularly in mind in the matter Sen-

ator Chandler said: "The great evil of

the expenditure of a vast sum of money

larger contributions to control an elec-

porations in this respect it is only

necessary to provide that no corpora-

tion shall contribute from its corporate

funds in connection with any political

has grown up since 1896 These con

tributions have been made in nearly all

cases directly from the treasuries of the

corporations by votes of their directors

and have been made to both political

Commits Suicide.

A cablegram received from United

States minister Hunter, at Guatamala

City, states that Sydney B. Everett.

Secretary and Charge of the United

State Legation there, committed suicide

temporary abstration of mind. Mr.

Everett was appointed from Massachu-

partment. He was appointed to the

consular service as consul to Batavia in

May, 1897, and was appointed to

Guatamala City on June 19, last. His

Will be Built.

A dispatch from Charleston says:

President and General Manager James

U. Jackson, of the Chattanooga, Au-

that road. He admits that his frequent

visits to Charleston are due to the in-

creased activity in the proposed Sea

board Air Line connection between

Charleston and Augusta. He said that

he was hard at work in the interest of

the new road between this port and the

city of Augusta and that the original

plan of president Williams, of the Sea

beard would be sarried out. The Seabcard

Air Line last year bought and paid \$75,-

A Life Sentence.

Governor Taylor during his incumbency

Judge Cantrill at Georgetown, Ky.,

Tuesday afternoon and sentenced to life

imprisoment. When sentence was pro-

innocent. I have been convicted by

base and infamous subornations of per-

jury." No appeal will be taken and

the prisouer will be taken to state's pri-

ties in this city.

parties."

see their sufferings,

in the history of Chira All informathe world for the stricken people. It the rear of the tenth car." is estimated that two thirds of the people are without sufficient focd or the of starvation. There is little fuel in either prvoinces, and the people are tearing out the woodwork of their houses to obtain fuel to keep themselves warm. Oxen, horses, dogs and other satisfy hunger. For three years the crops have been failures in both provinces. There was more or less famwere in poverty when the winter began. Their condition has since been growing stoadily worse Letters assert that cannibalism is now practiced to a consid-

'The devil he is," said Blossom.

"Neddy," said the old man, "you

At the close of his masterly speech contributions to political committees by shooting himself in the mouth. He suffered a long illness, and it is understood that the act was committed in a setts, being a son of a former chief of parents are resident of Washington. gusta and Charleston Air Line is here

Many Killed. Advices from Batavis, Island of Java, Island of Sumatra, has captured the Dutch loss was six killed and forty wounded. The Achinese lost seventy.

son shortly.

ONE CAR VANISHES

LEAVES THE MIDDLE OF A TRAIN, AND THE CONDUCTOR IS BAFFLED.

Train Couples Again, and Completes the Conductor Tells the Story. The most remarkable of all railroad

accidents occurred on the Chicago & Alton railroad near Atlanta, Ill., when train and lodged in a ditch and the train coupled up and reached its destination without the crew either knowing that an accident had occurred or missing the car from the train.

Charles Bragnell, of Roodhouse, Ill., the conductor the train, tells the story.

"When I delivered my train I was told I was a car short. I thought a mistake must have been made in checking me up. I was called up for an explanation. The clerical records showed plainly enough that I had taken out of East St. Louis a car of hard coal that I had never delivered. I had lost it some place between East St. Louis and Bloomington. I couldn't explain it. We had made up a heavy train, put two engines in front of it and a caboose behind it, and when delivered it would have sworn that it stood just as we had made it up, and Ayes-Barnwell, Blakeney, Brier, that every car left or added along the Caughman, Douglas, Gaines, Glane, line was accounted for.

"The next morning one of the passenger crews reported a coal car wrecked in the ditch near Atlanta. When it was looked up it proved to be the car I had lost. The superintendent asked me why I had not reported the wreck. It was news to me and it was news to The anti free rass law remains on the whole crew. We knew nothing about it. It seemed impossible that it could have occurred and not have been seen, but it did. If I had read of such Reports received from Singan-fu all a thing happened upon another road I would not have believed it. agree that the famine in the provinces

"The car that jumped out of my train of Shansi and Shensi is one of the worst | was the eleventh behind the engine. It was loaded with hard coal and I suption on the subject is necessarily from pose we were running something over Chinese sources and is fragmentary, but | twenty miles an hour when the car the stories are all to the same effect, Jumped out. The train ws coupled up with automatic complers, and when the calculated to arouse the sympathy of babing it arouse the twelfth car, just behind it, came up and coupled on at

The Chicago & Alton experts have agreed that this remarkable loss of a means of obtaining it. The weather is bit- | car out of the middle of a rapidly-runterly cold and this adds to the misery ning train of twenty-one loaded cars can be explained in but one way. The flange of a front truck wheel upon the car wrecked is broken, and just below where the car lodged the ties are marked as though by a car off the track. The couplers catch with what animals used by the farmers to aid is commonly known as "the Indian them in their work in ordinary times grip," catching automatically. When have pratcically all been sacrificed to the flange of the coal car broke, it is reasoned, the car left the track at that end and uncoupled itself from the car ahead by pulling one of the couplers, or hands, below the plane of the other. ine in previous seasons, and the people At the same time the coupler at the other end sank below the plane of its mate and uncoupled the car there, and, by some peculiar wrench, the uncoupled car was shot out of the train and fell fifty feet from the track, while the trainmen were all unconscious how near they had been to a bad wreck can Minister, said that the people were and death.

It is related among railroad men that reduced to eating human flesh. Many of them were selling their women and an occurrence very like that at Atlanta children to obtain money with which to happened years ago on the Lehigh Valbuy food for the remaining members of | lev. where a car left its train and rolled down a long embankment and into a their families. Infanticide is alarmingthick underbrush just leafing in early ly common. Parents driven insane by summer. The trainmen did not see the want and the cries of their children for car go and it was not known that they food, which they are unable to provide, had lost it until the train was checked kill the little ones rather than be forced | up and a car proven missing. In a litto listen to their cries of distress and to the while the greening vegetation entirely hid it and the disappearance of the car of valuable merchandise became the chief mystery of the road. When the leaves fell in the autumn the Senator E William E Chandler, was found and the freight which who has just been defeated for re-elecfilled it was recovered with very little tion to the senate, as he charges by a loss. The lost car of the Lehigh was railroad corporation in this state, has not, though, as remarkably lost as the introduced a bill in the senate prohibit- Chicago & Alton car, for the Lehigh car was the last upon the train and ing corporations chartered by the Unitcould easily escape, while the Chicago & Alton car left the middle of the ed States from making contributions to campaign funds. Asked what he had

Aristocrats in Trade. The Duke of Northumberland, the in controlling politics is not individual heir of all the Percys, with a direct de-secnt from one of William I's favorcontributions, although it is true that men of many militons like Senator ites, has a reputation for excellent butter, says Tit-Bits, and the ducal brand Clark of Montana could afford to make is in great demand within a radius of many miles from Lyon House, Brenttion than many corporations, But such individuals are few. To control cor-

The most noble the Marquis of Ripon has an ideal dairy at his seat, Studley Royal: and its products, yellow butter and delicious cream, are sold in two dairy shops, one in Leeds and the other election. The practice of corporation in Ripon. Another marquis still better known

in the world of trade is Lord Londonderry, whose coal is as unimpeachable as his family escutcheon. Time was when the Earl of Hardwicke, as Viscount Royston., was a cigar merchant. He has now transferred his energies to Capel Court, and is half stock broker and half newspaper owner. The Earl of Harrington supplements

his income from 13,000 acres by the profits of a green grocery shop at Charing Cross, to which the fruits and veg-etables grown at his Derby seat, Elvaston Castle, find their way. The Earl of Ran furly has for many

years been an active and successful fruit grower at Moldura, Victoria. His farm there is the envy and pride of the fruit colony, and its condition is due very largely to the Earl's own personal work on it. The seventeenth Earl of Caithness the diplomatic bureau of the State De- has been literally nursed as a farmer,

and is prouder of his American ranch. covering over twenty square miles, the fruit of his years of hard work, than of his Earl's coronet. The last Earl of Seafield was a bailif and small farmer in New Zealand, and his successor, the young Earl of to-day,

is also engaged in industrial pursuits at Oamaru. The late Viscount Hampden, when he was released from the exacting post of Speaker of the House of Commons turned his attention to milk and butter, for the third time in two weeks, on and his Glynde dairy was noted for its matters of importance connected with excellence.

-8 "George," she hissed, "do you know anything that reflects on the lifelons integrity of my father?" "Do you think," he grimly answered. "that I would tackle him for your hand if I didn't?"

Burned to Death. A dispatch from McCormick to the six year-old daughter of our fellow townsman, Mr. Tom Kergamer had the misfortune to meet with quite a sad she was so severely burged before the companies, caught fire February 3d. and who was tried as a principal in the | fire could be extinguished that death reshooting of Governor William Goebel sulted at 4 o'clock this morning. Fvery and found guilty, was araigned before effort was made by her physicians to save her but the most that could be done was to relieve in a massure her Birmingham, Ala., Wednesday and sufferings. Mrs. J B Harmon, a was instantly killed. The man was nounced Youtzey exclaimed: "I am neighbor who was the first to reach her, feeting very unwell and started to the was severely burned in making a hero'c effort to extinguish the fames.

ted States before the civil war.

Libeaal Pensions.

A SOMNAMBULIST'S FEAT.

Walked Twenty Five Miles Without Awakening

Sound asleep, without conscious voli-Its Journey With-Out Leaving It's tion and utterly unaware of his perfor-Loss Discovered-Charles Bragnell | mance, until after it was over, Kenneth Hughes, a student of the Lake Forest Academy, made his way at night from his room in the academy to his country home near Loon Lake, 25 miles dis-

Whether he rode or walked, or by what road he went, or what were his adventures along the way, he has not the faintest glimmer of knowledge ascarding to his story. The trip is all the more wonderful because the young man had been suffering for weeks with inflammatory rheumatism. He had expressed to his parents a desire to visit his home, but deferred the trip because he thought it would be too painful. The most the sleep-walker knows is

that he went to bed as usual in Lake Forest and was awakened next morning in his father's barn, twenty-five miles distant. The duration of his somnolent state was from shortly after 8 o'clock in the evening until 6 o'clock in the morning. It was at the latter hour that the boy's father, who is a farmer, went to the barn to feed his stock and found the young man propped up in the family buggy, still sound asleep. Young Hughes had taken the pains to wrap a number of robes about h m. This instinct of self-protection, which manifested itself while he was dreamily unconscious, probably saved him

from serious results from exposure. The elder Hughes, supposing his son was in Like Forest, was surprised to find him where he was, and his surprise grew into amazement when the youth protested that he knew nothing whatever of the hours that intervened between his retirement and his awakening in the barn.

He opened his eyes in astonishment and tried to recall some incident of the night, but it was all a perfect blank to him. He counted the money in his pocket, found that he had 15 cents less than he had the night before. He decided thereupon that he must have ridden upon an electric car from Lake Forest to Waukegan. He has no recollection, however, of boarding the car, paying his fare, or of slighting at the end of the line. The soreness of his muscles seemed to confirm the supposition that he had walked the twenty miles from Wankegan to the farm.

The details can only be guessed at but it is certain that the nocturnal traveler arose from his bed. clothed himself for a cold trip and reached the destination for which he set cut. There was not a scratch on him, showing that the sense of self-preservation did not lapse at any stage of his experi-Prof. Conrad Hibbler of Lake Forest

Academy is much puzzled by the case and does not attempt to account for the strange trip. He thinks Hughes left his room about 1 o'clock in the morning the fact that the Northwestern railway night agent stated the boy came into the depot and asked when he could get a train or an eclectric car to Evanston. He was told that no more cars were running south and that he could not remain in the station. The agent did not notice anything peculiar in Hughes' actions, and can not say whether he was asleep.

Hughes says he remembers absolutely nothing about this conversation with the agent. Nobody else so far as known, aw Hughes until in the buggy.

Dr. Haven, the boy's physician, states that his patient had no fever and that his condition was normal, except for the rheumatism .- Chicago Times-Her-

How Birds Help Farmers.

The bulletins on birds and mammals published by the Biological Survey of Washington correct widely prevalent errors as to the economic status of species that affect agricultural interests, and demonstrate the inefficiency and wastefulness of bounty laws, under which millions of dollars have been expended by the various states and territories without accomplishing the obect for which they were intended. Birds are the farmer's most valuable aids in his life-long battle with the insects that prey on his crops. How important, therefore, that he should not lestroy them that do him greatest service. In the case of hawks and owls the division has shown, by the examination of the stomach contents of about three thousand of these universally hated and persecuted birds, that only six out of the seventy-three kinds inhabiting the United States are injurious and three of these are so rare they need hardly be considered, leaving only three to be taken into account as enemies of agriculture. The others prey upon mice, insects and other vermin, and rank among the farmers' best friends. Since its establishment, in 1885, the divison has examined the stomach contents of nearly fifteen thousand birds belonging to two hundred species and sub-species, and has published information on the food hab-

swallows, wrens, shikes, wood peckers. horned larks and cedarbirds. A Disastrous Fire.

its of one hundred and forty kinds,

mainly hawks, owls, crows jays, blask-

birds, sparrows, thrushes, fly-cathers.

A fire broke out Wednesday in the nagazines of the Caspian and Black Sea company, at Baku Russia, which contained 6,000,000 poods of petroleum. The conflagration resulted in great loss of life and widespread damage. The flames spread to other depots, having a capacity of 12,000,000 poods of naphtha, which poured out like a stream of lava, inundating and setting fire to the dwellings of the workmen, which were totally destroyed. Many persons perished in the flames. Twenty charred bodies have been found, and upwards Augusta Chronicle 2278: The little of 50 people are terribly burned. Four hundred families lost everything they posseessed. The magazines are still burning and neighboring reservoirs are death Wednesday morning. She was in great danger. A general panic prestanding too near a fire built out in the | vails. Eight naphtha springs belong-Henry E. Youtzey, stenographer to yard when her clothing caught fire and ing to the Melikoff, Ralski and Caspian

Feli Thirty Feet.

Louis Ronner, aged forty years, fell from a porch of the Drummond hotel at back porch in order to get fresh air. The railing of the parch is very low and he leaned over it and lost his balagee, He fell to the ground thirty feet belo v. By a decisive majority the house of He was found a haif hour after wards by representatives Tuesday passed a bill his wife dead. Renner +a- a pative of appropriating \$200,000 for Confederate Germany, but had resided in Charlespensions This is double the amount ton, S. C., freeveral years He went heretofere appropriated for this purpose | thence to Knoxville and Chattanoogs, apital of the Netherland Islands, say and the increase is regarded as very where he conducted hore and drinkhe expedition sent against Samlanga, significant. The author of the bill is ing places. He recently opened a sa-Captain J. Hamp Brooks, of Greenwood loon at Ensley City and intended re-Achinese fortress of Batorilik. The younger brother of Preston S Brooks, moving to that place, residing in Birwho caned Charles Summer in the Uni- | ingham until he could get a residence in the latter place.